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MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1915.

BRYAN'S FUTURE.

The house William Jennings Bryan has occupied in Washington is advertised for rent and it is inferred that he will no longer make his home in the capital. It is supposed by some to mean that "the curtain has been rung down on Mr. Bryan's official career." That means so much is not at all likely. Though he may really have given up hope of becoming president of the United States, we may rest assured that Mr. Bryan has no intention of ceasing to be a prominent figure in American politics.

That he will continue to discuss political questions in the lecture platform goes without saying, and he will doubt labor to influence the Democratic national convention of 1916. This will be within his rights, is to be expected, and will cause no protest. But a very large section of the public would like to see him retire completely from view so far as his peace activities are concerned. In this matter he has done his country no good, either before he reigned as secretary of state or since. Everybody wants peace—with honor. Nobody wants war if it can reasonably be avoided. But Mr. Bryan does not want war even with an outrageous and persistent aggressor. He acknowledges that an individual criminal should be punished, but virtually contends that no punitive hand should ever be lifted against an outlaw nation. His misguided course and misleading utterances in this particular have unquestionably made our foreign complications of the past few months much more difficult than they might have been.

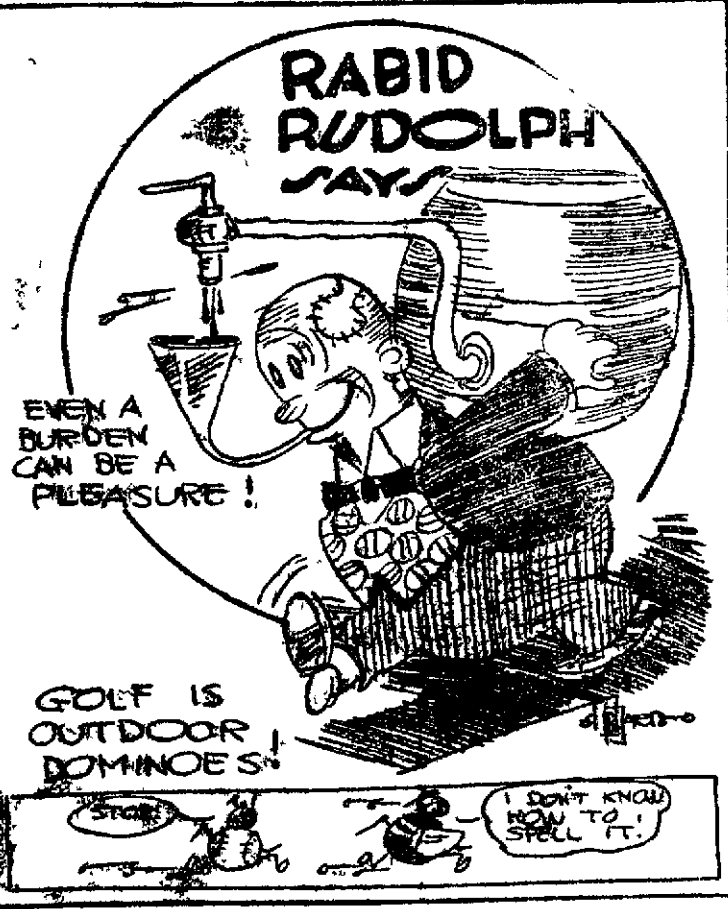
NETTING SUBMARINES.

The German government has "consented to change its methods," according to the Providence Journal, "because over 80 per cent. of its submarines have been destroyed and its undersea warfare brought to complete failure within the past two months." As yet it does not appear to be certain that Germany has really decided to keep the promise made by her ambassador at Washington, but in any case the Providence newspaper's explanation of the "change" is highly interesting.

We are assured that sixty-seven German submarines have been destroyed by the British navy since the fifth day of May, and, as the manufacture of these undersea boats proceeds at the rate of "not more than three a month," it is obvious that Germany's capacity for war-making along this line has been vastly reduced. According to the story, the British navy has been industriously engaged in catching the submarines in heavy wire netting just if they were big fishes. "The netting used," says the Journal, "has been made of galvanized material with a 15-foot mesh. It is cut into lengths of 170 feet, with a depth of 27 feet. On top of this netting are lashed great blocks of wood. Oil-burning torpedo-boat destroyers, vessels of great speed, have been used in pairs, running along slowly, with these sections of netting stretched between them. The moment a submarine periscope is sighted the destroyers slow down at a distance of a mile or less, and, as soon as the submarine's course is charted by the continuous movement of her periscope, the destroyers get ahead of her path and cut away the lashings which hold the ends of the netting to the vessels."

This simple, seine-like arrangement ought to work very well—provided the netting is strong enough and the men on the submarine are blind. Presumably in most cases they are blind, for the Providence Journal says that in three times out of four the submarine has run directly into the netting, become entangled, turned turtle, and sunk to the bottom. "At times," it is stated, "the destroyers have run for several miles ahead of these submarines before dropping their nets, in order to make sure of the exact course of the enemy." The great success of the British navy in snaring submarines in this way, the reader is assured, has struck terror to the hearts of even the daring men who serve the kaiser under the waves. The impression is conveyed that Germany is not only losing submarines four or five times as fast as they can be manufactured but is having trouble in getting crews.

The source of the Providence Journal's information is not revealed. It needs to be corroborated by official announcement. Even then there would be many doubters of an achievement so marvelous. A story of catching submarines by the wholesale in nets like so many blundering fishes puts a severe strain upon credulity. Like other fish stories, it needs the support of reliable wit-



Today's Geographic Study of The Great European War Zone

The Finns, traces of whose almost unrecorded way are to be found today from the Balkan peninsula to present Finland, have played no inconsiderable part in the development of Great Russia," says the latest bulletin issued by the National Geographic Society. "In Russia proper, the Finns predominate in the lake region of the north. The Lake District, where forests replace farm and pasture land and where the chief means for livelihood are hunting and fishing. The whole of this country, likely, was once occupied by the Lapps, whom the Finns drove northward. The Finns, in turn, were pressed backward by the Slaves, but they left many thousands of stragglers behind and a strong strain of Finnish blood runs in the veins of Muscovy."

"The Russian Tsar rules over some millions of Finns in Russia proper, a people distinguished for their honesty and staidness, all of them plain of feature, with light hair, often as white as prepared flax, with prominent cheekbones, broad, flat noses, wide nostrils, flat foreheads and pointed chins. This general type has been largely varied by inter-marriage between Slavs and Finns, and the resulting product has proved a most heavy one. 'As firm as our own granite' the Finns say of themselves, and their Russian neighbors bear witness also to their quality of being headstrong in the proverb 'Once light a fire among Finns and it will burn throughout eternity.'"

"The Finn is the most highly prized servant in Russia, because, in sharpest contrast with the Russian peasant, he will not steal. In Finland, or among Finns, the Russians say, it is never necessary to make use of a lock or key. The Russian and the Finn display the same love for getting drunk and for going to church. The peasants of both races are admirably regular in their pursuit of these pleasures. Moreover, the Finn and the Russian are alike superstitious. The head of the newborn child is thrust into the open door of the stove in order that its family's hearth spirit may become acquainted with it. Now and again, this introduction has been fatal to the baby. The Finns also believe that the dead member of the family lingers in the household 40 days before taking its final departure."

"The Finn thoroughly enjoys bathing, and, shares with the Japanese the custom of both sexes bathing together. Finns predominate in the country north of the Duna, or Dvina River, which the Germans are now attacking. Here, they are agriculturists. Farther north, they are Russia's fishermen, trappers and hunters. They catch 40 or more

Federal	Casings		Tubes	
	Size	Plain	Rugged	Gray Red
20x3	8.35	10.75	2.35	2.60
30x3 1/2	12.15	13.95	2.70	3.00
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34x4 1/2	27.05	31.10	5.00	5.55
35x4 1/2	28.25	32.50	5.10	5.65
36x4	21.65	24.90	4.20	4.60
36x4 1/2	28.70	33.00	5.20	5.80

ALL STYLES KLAXON MADE HORNS.

Klaxon, \$20. Klaxonet, \$15. Klaxet, \$9

TWO STYLES HAND HORNS:

Hand Klaxon, \$7.50 Hand Klaxonet, \$4

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ADEQUATE ROOMS FOR VETERANS AT THE BIG REUNION

Committees Make Arrangements To House Them Comfortable At The Grand Review

Branch Post Office in Encampment Building Will Furnish New Facilities for the Veterans of '65.

Washington, September 25.—Final arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the grand army veterans at their 49th annual encampment during the week of September 27th have now been completed. To correct any impression which might be gained by the association of ideas, it should be stated that the encampment is not to be a tented affair. The reunion will not be held under canvas as has been the case with these affairs in many cities. Instead, the Washington Citizens committee has provided, for the use of the veterans a building adequately adapted for the purposes of the encampment and having, with the exception of the capitol itself, the largest ground floor space of any structure in the city. This building is the one in which the last census was compiled and stands on First street, adjoining the capitol plaza. The main floor is divided into two mammoth auditoriums in one of which the big reception on Tuesday night and the regular business session of the encampment will be held. The other has been set aside for camp-fires and the dog-eat-dog of the naval veterans. On the floor above there is a row of twenty or more rooms wherein the various story and departments will have their individual headquarters throughout the reunion. Rooms have also been assigned to be used as headquarters by the military and semi-military organizations allied with the grand army, so that all of the proceedings held in connection with the encampment will be under one roof.

A feature of the arrangements never heretofore provided will be a branch post-office established in the encampment building to which will be assigned by the postmaster of Washington a force of clerks who will handle all incoming and outgoing mail for the veterans, and all correspondence intended for the visitors should be addressed to the encampment headquarters. Rest room, restaurant, hospital and other appointments and equipments necessary for the comfort and convenience of the old soldiers have been installed in the building.

The interior of the structure has been made to present a most attractive appearance by a force of decorators which the Washington committee has brought from New York to give an artistic touch to the encampment. At this writing, the weather bureau officials, judging the future by the past have given it as their opinion that ideal climatic conditions will prevail in Washington during encampment week, and in view of all the preparations and arrangements which have been made, this is all that is needed to make the forthcoming encampment, the most memorable one in the history of the grand army.

Buy Direct and Save Money - DOUBLE SERVICE AUTO TIRES Guaranteed 7000 Miles service Proof Against Puncture Double the thickness of the best standard makes of tires average 10 or 12 layers of strong fabric, plus nearly one inch of tough tread rubber. 100 per cent. greater wearing depth and double the mileage, besides being practically puncture-proof. Unequalled for severe service on rough and rugged roads, hard pavements and other places where tire troubles cannot be tolerated. Ride as easy as an ordinary pneumatic - air space and pressure being the same.

Used in U. S. government and European war service. Our output is limited, but we make the following low special introductory prices:

At this writing, the weather bureau officials, judging the future by past have given it as their opinion that ideal climatic conditions will prevail in Washington during election week, and in view of all preparations and arrangements that have been made, this is all that needed to make the forthcoming campaign, the most memorable in the history of the grand army.

Buy Direct and Save Money
DOUBLE SERVICE AUTO TIRES
Guaranteed 7000 Miles service
Proof Against Puncture
Double the thickness of the standard makes of tires averaging 12 layers of strong fabric, nearly one inch of tough tread, 100 per cent. greater wear.

Two or more 10 per cent discount - non-slugs 10 per cent additional. All sizes - any type. Remit by draft, money order or certified personal check; acceptance of order optional with consignee. price list mailed on request.

DOUBLE SERVICE TIRE & RUBBER CO. Akron, Ohio.—Dept. C 2

IRON PRODUCTION STILL GROWING.

(By United Press) Birmingham, Sept. 27.—Several additional smelting stacks are being "blown in" as a result of the activity in iron production here, the September output of which is expected to exceed by 16,000 tons the August production. Coke is becoming scarce, and the Virginia product is being called on. Coal is also feeling the effect of furnace operations and both output and movements are increasing.

LITTLE TALKS ON HEALTH AND HYGIENE

By Samuel G. Dixon, M. D., LL. D.

Our barnyards have not yet had electric light installed so the domestic animals still go to bed at dark. In these days when every village boasts its electric light plant and the streets of even our smaller municipalities are ablaze with light, night is for all practical purposes as light as day and the primitive instinct to seek shelter and repose with the falling darkness has been lost to civilized mankind.

The modern tendency seems to be to shorten the hours of work and extend the hours of play into those that in the cosmic scheme of things were intended by nature for rest. While there is little truth in the old saying that "an hour's rest before midnight is worth two thereafter," the danger is that extending pleasure and entertainment to late hours of the night breeds an irregularity of habit which is not conducive to good health. Late frolics after a day's work are apt to lead to unusual exhaustion for which the ordinary allotment of sleep will not compensate.

Fortunately the majority of us in this world have a considerable amount of work to do each day. If we keep late hours at night the tendency is to expend our energy on pleasure instead of the real business of life.

Daylight is the best time for physical work or brain work. The early morning hours beat the midnight all game for the student and scholar. The great majority of authors do their work in the morning.

Poor Richard says that "he who riseth late must trot all day." The midhours no matter how brilliantly illuminated are a poor exchange for those of the early morning.

BIG DAIRY SHOW IN IOWA. Waterloo, Sept. 27.—A big cattle show under the auspices of the Iowa State Dairy Association was opened here today and will be continued through the week. A display of dairy products and creamery machinery is also embraced in the exhibition. The cattle show and the convention of the dairymen are expected to attract many visitors to Waterloo during the week.

House Wiring

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Growth, The Reward of Service

Not only has the County National Bank kept pace with the industrial development of Clearfield County, but it has helped materially in that development.

Its part has been to aid legitimate enterprise by making loans as required to the business men of the district.

It has found its reward in the steady growth of its own business, until now it is the largest bank in this section of Pennsylvania, with deposits of over \$2,600,000 and resources of more than \$4,000,000.

It is better equipped than ever before to serve its customers. Your account is invited.

The County National Bank of Clearfield, Pa.

The Oldest Bank in Clearfield County

The Successful Business Man



uses the commercial bank extensively. Business could not exist without it. If you're not a client of ours there are many reasons why you should be. Our bank not only affords a

safe place for your money, but pays interest as well. Let us explain our methods to you.

CLEARFIELD TRUST COMPANY

"CLEARFIELD'S PIONEER SAVINGS BANK"

Twenty-Three Years

is a long time for any concern to do business in a city and when the concern happens to be a bank like this, with a multitude of depositors to please, there must be something about it which holds depositors together.

We think it is the Courtesy, Security and Friendly Feeling extended to large and small depositors alike. At any rate you are invited to participate in it.

The Clearfield National Bank, "The Bank of Service"

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

Novelized by Samuel Field
From the Successful Play by

ROI COOPER MEGRUE and WALTER HACKETT

Despite her bargain with the old gentleman upstairs she made a brave attempt to ward off something that she saw was inevitable here and now. She took the lines in her own hands and tried to steer the conversational craft safely through the rapids.

"Rodney," she said, "tell me what you have been doing today."

He told her.

"Well, I call that a very unprofitable twelve hours," said Mary firmly. "Rodney, why don't you do something worth while? Why don't you go into some business? Have an office with your name on the door. Be somebody. It would please your father so."

Rodney was dressed in the correct masculine fashion, Mary noted—gray suit, a bright English morning coat, a huge white carnation in his button-hole, and quite heavenly trousers. He was a side boy, and had nice manners. He was only twenty-four, and his face had a certain quaint, frank charm in spite of his funny little mustache. He was by no means headstrong, Mary was sure, notwithstanding his father's theories; only unduly light by reason of the kind of life he had led and its appalling, distressing conditions.

At the present moment he had an unaccountable air of reservation that suggested all the little veils and underlings about the typewriting machine, sitting in spite of herself.

CHAPTER III.
Complications.

"I WANT to talk to you," said Rodney, coming toward Mary. "I've been wanting this opportunity for days, and now that I've got it, I don't propose to be interrupted."

"Why I looked the door," said Rodney, coming over to her.

"I want to talk to you," he said impatiently. "Mary, will you marry me?"

"Why, really?" began Mary shyly. "I don't know what to say," she hesitated, the girl, feeling her ground.

"Yes, yes," cried Rodney, waiting for her to answer.

It came at last, "Yes," whereupon Rodney cried, "You angel!" joyfully and tried to grab her. But she must not go quite so fast, Mary thought intuitively, and drew away a little from him, though, to tell the truth, she would willingly have let him catch her as he felt now.

"No, no, wait a moment," she said. "We'll be married right away," went on Rodney unabashed.

"But suppose your father disapproves?" said Mary.

"He won't know anything about it until we're married, and then what could he do?" objected Rodney.

"He might cut you off," suggested Mary sagely.

"Would you care?" asked Rodney.

"I? No, no, indeed," said Mary hastily. "I was thinking of you, dear."

"Don't you bother about me," cried Rodney. "We'll be married tomorrow and then come home for the parental blessing."

"No, I couldn't do that," said Mary. "It wouldn't be right. I'm his private secretary. He trusts me and brings me home to his home, and then to find I married his son on the sly—no, Rodney, we couldn't do that."

"You do make it sound rather bad," said Rodney. "I shouldn't want to treat father badly. We've always been pretty good friends, he and I. I guess I'd better tell him—in a week or so."

Mary's self-composure had been rapidly returning during this colloquy, and she was sure of what she wanted. Indeed it piqued her a little that Rodney should have made such a proposal to her, so that now her own inclinations and the old gentleman's upstairs ran in the same channel. She spoke up quite resolutely:

"Why, Rodney, if you love me you will want to get this awful suspense over with."

"But suppose he does object?" Rodney argued, seeing his light of happiness grow dim.

"Even then I wouldn't give you up," said his sweetheart.

"Mary!"

"You could go into business," she went on, "make a big man of yourself, make me proud of you."

"You talk just like the heroine in a play I saw last night," protested Rodney. "She wanted the hero to go to work, and she did, and then for four acts he was in the office."

"Don't you want to work?" asked Mary.

"I don't know," Rodney answered, "but I don't want to go to work. I don't want to go to work. I don't want to go to work."

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ly? And why even talk of it when you and I are in love?"

He leaned hungrily toward her, stretching out his arms to her, and finished on a note of genuine appeal: "Come, kiss me, Mary."

But Mary drew back from him quickly. "No, you mustn't," she said firmly. "Not till you've spoken to your father."

"You won't even kiss me till I tell him?"

"No."

"And you will when I do?"

"Yes."

"Then I'll tell him right away!" cried the valiant lover, striding to the door.

"Oh, Rodney, you're splendid!" applauded Mary, "and don't be afraid!"

"Afraid!" echoed Rodney scornfully. But he paused a moment at the door and said:

"You don't think I'd better wait till the morning?"

"No, I don't," said Mary. "And don't be silly about his gout. He really is a very patient invalid."

Rodney stood a moment with his hand on the knob, plucking up resolution. As he lingered there a violent knocking sounded on the other side, and his father's voice could be distinctly

heard crying "Ouch!" in an extra loud tone in the hall.

"Speaking of the patient invalid," whispered Rodney, looking back at the girl for whom he was so greatly daring.

"If you don't ask him now I'll never marry you," whispered Mary, forming her words as distinctly as was possible under the circumstances.

"Open the door!" cried the elder Martin angrily in the hall.

"I'm coming, father. Coming," quaked Rodney as he turned the key.

The door was no sooner opened than his father strode into the room sternly, uttering the ejaculation "Ouch!" twice and the polite phrase "the devil!" at least once as he crossed the threshold.

"Why was that door locked?" he demanded, scowling.

"Was it locked?" asked Rodney innocently.

"You young fool, didn't you just unlock it?" roared his father.

"So I did," said Rodney nervously.

Mary in the meanwhile had retreated to her typewriter, and now began typifying violently.

"You do make it sound rather bad," said Rodney. "I shouldn't want to treat father badly. We've always been pretty good friends, he and I. I guess I'd better tell him—in a week or so."

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"I hoped you were better," said the son sincerely.

"Well, I'm not. What's that you got there?"

"A footstool—I thought it might make you more comfortable."

"Comfortable? How much do you want out of me now?" his father asked shrewdly.

"Why nothing, father," Rodney answered.

"Well, anyhow the answer is, not a nickel!"

"Why do you say that?" Rodney quavered.

"I know you, and whatever it is you can't have it."

Rodney turned appealingly to Mary, who ignored him. He turned back to his father again, and tried to muster up his courage to the sticking point.

"Well, as a matter of fact, I don't want"—he began, clearing his throat.

"Oh, now we're getting to it," Martin retorted. "Well, what is it?"

"I wanted to have a talk with you—an important talk."

"Curious! That's just what I wanted to have with you. I've wanted it all day, and now you'll have it. Miss Grayson!" he called to Mary.

"Yes, sir," said Mary meekly.

"Get out!"

She went without a glance at Rodney, who stood looking after her dejectedly, not knowing that his love's intention was to give him moral support by listening in the hall.

"Now, what do you mean by over-drawing your allowance again?" he heard Mr. Martin say when the door was closed.

"Why," innocently answered Rodney, "it simply proves that I was right when I told you my allowance was too small."

"What?" ejaculated his father, quite evidently abashed.

"And if my allowance is too small for one it's much too small for two," the boy continued ingeniously.

"For two?"

"Father, has it ever occurred to you that I might marry?" inquired Rodney.

"Of course it has. You're fool enough for anything," growled his father.

"I don't consider a man a fool because he's married," said Rodney.

"That's because you've never tried it," said Rodney.

"Oh, you do, do you? Who is the girl?"

"The girl?" repeated his son nervously.

"Yes, girl. You're not going to marry an automobile, or a polo pony, or an aeroplane, or any other of your idiotic amusements, are you? You're going to marry a girl, aren't you? Some blue-eyed, doll-faced, giggling, fluttering little fool. Oh, why doesn't God give young men some sense about women?"

"I object very strongly to your speaking in that way of Miss Grayson," spoke up Rodney angrily.

"Miss Grayson? Miss Grayson—you're not going to marry a typewriter?"

"Yes, sir."

"Does she know it?"

"Yes, sir."

"Oh, of course she knows a good thing like you when she sees it!"

"I won't listen to you talk of Miss Grayson in that way!"

"You've got to listen. I won't permit any such absurd, ridiculous marriage. Thank heaven you had sense enough not to elope!"

"I wanted to, but she wouldn't. She insisted on your being told. So you see what an injustice!"

"Injustice! Can't you see she wanted me to know so that if I disapproved and cut you off she'd not be stuck with you on her hands?"

"Please, father," pleaded Rodney and then dropped his hands at his sides and turned to go, adding, "It's quite useless."

"No, my boy; wait a minute," said Mr. Martin. "Remember I'm your friend, even if I am your father. Don't you believe it? It's only your money she wants."

"I know it isn't," replied Rodney proudly.

"I'll prove it to you," said his father, pushing an ornate electric bell that rang near him on the table.

"What are you going to do?" cried Rodney nervously.

"Send for Miss Grayson," said his father grimly. "I'll tell that scheming secretary that if you persist in this marriage I'll disinherit you, and then you watch her jump you over," he chuckled for Rodney's benefit.

"Given if you are my father you can't disinherit the girl I love," protested Rodney bravely.

"Disinherit? You're afraid to put her to the test. You're afraid she will think you've married her father."

"The father answered quickly: 'I'm not afraid, father. You're mistaken.'"

There Are Better Things Than Travelling To Persia

Washington, Sept. 23.—In view of the unrest all along the Russo-Persian border which, according to press dispatches, has grown more intense with each passing month of the war, a sketch of Russia's new route, a railway route, into Persia, takes on considerable timely interest. This new line, planned and constructed just previous to the war, when Russia's interest reached out beyond southern Transcaucasia into the northern parts of the weakening and widely-governed territories of the Shah, is described in a bulletin just issued by the National Geographic society. As roads in Transcaucasia are built upon the Spanish principle of keeping people off of them, this line of track has a most important bearing upon the maintenance of order at the boundary. The bulletin reads:

"There are two routes from Europe to Teheran. One through Russia to Baku, the oil city on the Caspian, thence by steamer to Resht, and finally, by road to the Persian capital, a road built and kept up by Russia. This route is the older route. The second way, made possible by railway construction through southern Transcaucasia, which, today, has considerable strategic value, is the product of recent Russian labors. The traveler by this route sets out from Tiflis, the capital of the Caucasus, takes a train south over Alexandropol and Erivan, thence to Nakhichevan, the first city founded by Noah after abandoning the Ark upon neighboring Ararat, and passing down the valley of the Araxes, where the Armenians place Eden, he passes the international boundary at Djulfa. From here, the traveler goes by another Russian road to Tabriz.

"Conditions of travel upon the Nakhichevan railway are very discouraging to people inexperienced in Russian branch lines. The trains seldom arrive or leave anywhere according to schedule, and their progress is deliberate in the extreme. The way lies through a country intensely hot during a great part of the year, and the cars used on the line are constructed after the most advantageous manner for catching and retaining all possible heat. Moreover, the fares are cheap and the way is patronized heavily by swarms of Asiatics, malodorous and neighborly.

"The trains, in pre-war days, had a way of leaving important stations between three and six o'clock in the mornings. The wayside stations were miserable shanties, where wildest confusion reigned. Buying tickets at the small hovels, which housed the ticket-offices, meant the business of a free-for-all fight in the midst of a jostling crew of excited Orientals. Moreover, one must go with the crowd on his line to the Persian border, because no first-class carriages are operated thereon. Among other drawbacks, one soon has the knowledge forced upon him that his fellow-passengers are verminous.

"The cars are dirty. They are old, uncomfortable, and ill-ventilated. The seats are narrow and covered with white canvass, the covering usually turned brown and yellow with accumulations of evidence from the hands and clothing of the railway's patrons. The third-class cars resemble the American box-car, only they are much smaller. Both the second class and the third-class cars are generally packed as tightly as space will permit.

"Much of the scenery along the way is very beautiful. The way through the Araxes valley, wide at first and farther on, narrowing between ridging mountains, lies, in the beginning, through an inviting country of vineyard and orchard. Farther toward the Persian border, the country becomes desolate. Stations are few, and, for the most part, are mere wooden sheds or dilapidated freight cars. Gaping Tartar and Persian throngs lounge before them, to see the occasional trains pass. At all stations, one sees the frontier-guarding Cossacks and the blue-clothed Russian police. At each station, the train of police, time, stopped, at least, a half an hour, and often, longer. From Ulukhanlu, the interior end of this last lap of the border railway, to Djulfa is a distance of about 145 miles. In case of difficulties in the districts along the Persian boundary, Russia could throw protecting forces into this region in short order, over her recent railway."

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

E. E. Park to John E. Sommerville land in Burnside township \$1250.

James Ashcroft to Jeffrey Ashcroft land in Morris township \$300.

Orrin N. Byers to S. J. Parnish, land in Bell township \$425.

George R. Bigler to D. W. Anderson land in Clearfield \$100.

David Pittsley to United Natural Gas Co., land in DuBois \$200.

Elizabeth Lutz to Boyd G. Lanich, land in Lawrence township \$1300.

John A. Anderson to Mrs. S. C. Carlson, land in DuBois \$8300.

D. C. Scott to George W. Philip, land in Curwensville \$900.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Stephen Duttry and Rhoda Edinger, both of Sabula.

W. Henry Lafort and Susie Lawrence, both of Oseola.

James M. Burns, or Oseola and Margaret Flanagan, of Philipsburg.

E. J. Lutz, of Keystone Hill and Rachel E. Walker, of Irwin.

Floyd Young and Anne Lasavage, both of DuBois.

Pearl F. Guthrie and Minnie Harrison, both of DuBois.

Harry Thompson, of Morgan Run and Lula Emmlinger, of Blue Ball.

Henry D. Ross and Gladys Shimpel, both of Morrisdale.

Joseph Stratton of Sefton, and Ruby Monroe, of DuBois.

George Shaffer and Meidi Condon both of Kermoor.

Alfred Voyzey, of Philipsburg and Jane Cutters, of Mapleton.

GERMAN CATHOLICS TO MEET.

Faribault, Sept. 25.—A large advance guard of visitors has arrived here to take part in the annual conventions of the State Federation of German Catholic Societies and the German Catholic Aid Society of Minnesota. Religious services will be held tomorrow to mark the formal opening of both conventions. Business sessions will occupy the three days beginning today. Bishop Busch, of St. Cloud, Father Nelles, of St. Paul and other prominent dignitaries of the church are scheduled to address the gathering.

FOUR BROTHERS ATTEND REUNION.

Washington, Sept. 27.—One of the many interesting reunions to be held here this week in connection with the G. A. R. national encampment will be that of the four Roberts brothers, each of whom saw hard service in the union army and participated in many battles. The brothers are Samuel Roberts, of Highspire, Pa.; Albert Roberts, or Bellefonte, Pa.; Edward Roberts, of Cincinnati, and W. A. Roberts, of the District of Columbia. After the war the four brother became separated and did not meet again until 1902 when they met in connection with the G. A. R. national encampment held in this city in 1902. Their reunion this week will be their first meeting since that time. Three of the brothers served as drummer boys in the war and they have brought with them to the reunion the drums they used in the 60's.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

A seven (7) room house, situated on Gullish avenue and West Third street in the borough of Clearfield, with gas heat, electric light, bath and modern conveniences, size of lot 1 1/2 by 157 feet, fronting on two streets, West Third street and Gullish avenue.

The property will be sold at a bargain price, \$10,000. For further particulars inquire of A. G. Warren, Clearfield, Pa.

SEED WHEAT.

Superior red seed wheat for sale at Stone House farm. Good variety, yield per acre 32 bushels. James Mitchell, Clearfield, Pa.

WANTS WATCH THESE COLUMNS

First insertion 25c—Each additional insertion 15c—for 25 words or less. Each additional word 1c per word per insertion.

POSITIONS WANTED

No charge will be made to persons applying for situations through these columns. Please state your wants.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED

WANTED—A bookkeeper and competent stenographer want a position with some reliable firm. Can furnish good references. Address all communications to Box 176 Winburne, Pa.

WANTED—Position in office or as clerk by young man 17 years old. Have completed three year high school course. Address "Position," care of Progress office.

WANTED—A girl for general housework 212 Fourth St. S 25-ct.

WANTED—Girl for general housework, no washing. Inquire at Mrs. A. J. Musser, Pine street, 24-ct.

WANTED—Two girls, one for general house work and one for nurse girl. Apply Mrs. W. F. Powell, W. Front St. 25-ct.

WANTED—High class man to sell trees, shrubs, roses, vines, berry bushes, bulbs, etc. Good wages; permanent; exclusive territory. Brown Brothers Nurseries, Rochester, New York.

WANTED—Apprentice girls in millinery department at A. W. Leonardson's. A 31-ct.

WANTED—High class man to sell trees, shrubs, roses, vines, berry bushes, bulbs, etc. Good wages; permanent; exclusive territory. Brown Brothers Nurseries, Rochester, New York.

ROOMERS WANTED—Rooms well furnished, steam heat, electric light, good bath; for rent. Apply 208 Nichols Street. S-20-ct.

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms, suitable for light housekeeping. Apply 406 South Second street.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Team for sale. Inquire H. & C. phone 136 x. S-20-ct.

FOR SALE—Sideboard, quartered white oak; Dining room table, oak; 3 piece bedroom suit, spring and mattress; washing machine, tub and wringer; Sewing machine; Laundry stove. Call at 210 Spruce St. S 21-ct.

Gossip for Tonight's Tea Table

Mr. and Mrs. Julian Crank, of Newburg, Virginia, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. George Barto, at review.

Mrs. Glenn Schnars is visiting her mother Mrs. Kragle in Philipsburg.

Dr. and Mrs. Lewis Rowles and children spent Sunday at Westville.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Snook returned home from a trip to Williamsport.

Miss Orall Williams of Osceola is visiting Miss Laura Bailey.

Mrs. O. T. Adamitz, of Coalport, was shopping in town today.

Dr. Wilbur Livingston arrived home yesterday from a visit to Chicago.

Sam Toney left this morning for Altoona, to spend a few days with friends.

Miss Doryl Krise, of Odessa, was shopping in town today.

James Hedding and auto party motored to the Knobs for one of Brown's famous chicken dinners.

Cleve Kephart, of Sanborn, spent Saturday with his sister, Mrs. W. C. Cass, of West Fourth avenue.

Raymond Gess, of Sanborn, spent Saturday with his aunt, Mrs. J. L. Bailey of West Fifth avenue.

Mrs. Jessie Schiffo, of Danvers, spent Saturday with her brother, Paul Kline, of East End.

Alvin Bailey spent Sunday with his grandparents, Mrs. Laura Gess, at Sanborn.

Mildred McGurvey spent Sunday with her mother in Ladose.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Leonardson left yesterday for an extended trip to Philadelphia and Atlantic City.

Mrs. W. C. Miller and sons party motored to Grampian Saturday and called on Mrs. Boyd Williams and Mrs. Ed. Reed.

Tom Butlinger, spent Sunday in Breckville.

Carl Piper and Don Shook, of Danvers, motored to town Friday.

L. M. McIntosh, of Danvers, has business in town last week.

Miss Margaret Powell left today for Allentown school.

Dr. Eloya Woodbridge left Friday evening for Philadelphia, where, he is attending the Jefferson Medical school. A crowd of young people had a corn roast and "weenie hot" at Mr. Plummer's farm on Saturday evening.

Miss Dorothy Brown, of Osceola, is visiting her parents in town.

Gregory Harwood is home from New York to visit his parents.

Carroll Partridge Jr., entertained a number of his little friends at his home on Front street. The occasion being his eleventh birthday.

Miss Winifred Platten, of Reading, was calling on friends in town Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Z. Norris and J. W. Norris, of Curwensville, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Norris and daughter Anna motored to Snow Shoe yesterday.

Miss Mary Hurlinger, of Philipsburg, spent Sunday with Mrs. Douglas on Second street.

Mrs. John Harder and Mr. and Mrs. Emmet Harder entertained a party of 20 men and ladies at Locust Lodge Saturday evening.

F. K. Prosser and J. W. Wetters, Pearl Davis and Webb Shillingford motored to Keshams yesterday.

Miss Alice Kendrick, Mr. Kendrick and son George and Mr. McCullough, of Pittsburgh, motored here and spent Sunday at the home of George Johnson.

Who lives on the corner of Locust and Third streets, have had three of his fingers on his right hand cut off while cleaning a threshing machine last Friday. Mr. Guelich was wearing gloves at the time of the accident and one of them caught in a cog, leaving his hand in with it.

CURWENSVILLE

The Curwensville High school opened their football season on Saturday afternoon when they played Houtzdale on the local field. Both teams put up a plucky fight neither side being able to score. The Curwensville boys outplayed their opponents at every stage of the game and once had the ball within a foot of the goal line when time was called for the first half. The prospects for a winning team here are unusually bright as the boys are being coached by Douglas Dunsmore, an alumnus of the high school and a former Mercersburg player. Line up was as follows:

Curwensville	Houtzdale
Dunn	L. E. J. Hutchinson
K. Bloom	L. T. Mulsen
Mullon	L. G. G. Reapp
King	C. Archer
Leach	R. G. Nail
Robison	R. T. Hoover
A. Bloom	R. E. McGowan
McLaughlin	Q. B. Rumberger
Webb	L. H. Baumman
Hile	R. H. Miller
Clark (Bailey)	F. B. Jas. Hutchinson

Time of quarters, 10 minutes. Referee, F. Robison. Umpire, Anderson. Timers, Guiberson and Lantier.

Misses Mildred and Alice Schaffner of the local school society spent Saturday afternoon in Clearfield.

Both of our town bands were out Saturday evening and filled the town with splendid music.

Frank Wagner, of near Grampian, was in town Saturday morning.

T. F. Casoy, the genial proprietor of the Central Hotel is able to be out again after a week's illness.

The Baptist parsonage was treated to a coat of paint last week.

The high school football team will meet DuBois next Saturday on the latter's grounds.

Miss Augusta McCormick, of Portland, Oregon, who is attending school at Pittsburgh, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Crist Gaudlock, on South Side.

E. Tendon, of Clearfield, was in town Saturday.

Miss Alice Fleming, a former teacher of the Curwensville schools, but who is now teaching at Clearfield, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Thompson.

William Russell leaves this week to take up his work at the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

J. D. Swoope and family of Madera spent Sunday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Swoope.

Fred Alexander and family, of Reynoldsville, motored to town yesterday.

The Hyde City bridge, which is being constructed over Montgomery creek by the state highway department, under the supervision of Ralph Voipe will be completed the latter part of this week.

Henry Frank left Saturday evening for Clearfield, O., where he will resume his work with the secret service department of that city.

James Shillabarger, of Philadelphia is visiting friends in town.

Warren Stapleton, of Lewisburg, one of the Curwensville Construction company's foremen is in town to look after the construction of a bridge at Bridgeport.

Fred Kirk, of Philadelphia, spent yesterday at his home on State street.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Graham, of Clearfield spent Sunday with Mrs. Edgar Bloom, on Chapman street.

John Patton, who is employed by the H. & C. Telephone company, at Indiana spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Patton.



WILLIAM M. JOHNSTON, NEW NATIONAL TENNIS CHAMPION

The nineteen-year-old wonder from California, who beat that past-master of the game, Blanche McLaughlin, in the matches recently held at Forest Hills, L. I.

FASTING, HE WINS, BET WITH DEATH

(By United Press) Geneva, Ohio, Sept. 27.—Mentally fast, springwater, lunch, water from the spring; dinner, more spring water.

That was the diet Dr. H. G. Huffman, Youngstown, O., crulish, lived on for 47 days and he regained his health when physicians said he would die. His first fast—last year—was a 10-day fast with death as a result. This year amounting to 47 days—was merely to fulfill a policy he intends to carry out as long as he lives. This policy is:

"Eat nothing one month a year and fast like you were up in the clouds the other 11."

"A year ago," Huffman said, "I concluded that I had to die one way or the other. I decided to try it."

"The doctor's camp was in on the Grand river banks near here. 'Come out here,' he said. 'I decided to take the long chance—to quit eating. I won the bet. It was not so easy to fast as one might suppose. After the first five days I wasn't hungry in the ordinary sense of hunger. When I felt any kind of hunger I'd walk to the spring and make a square meal of a few cups of water. One gradually becomes weak and faint, but not a sickly or dizzy faintness. One doesn't think of food—very much. While fasting I am unable to sleep more than four hours per day. Normally I sleep eight. After ten days of fasting my ribs could be counted at night. But after the first 10 days I could not count them. I was in a state of health. Although the doctor's camp was in on the Grand river banks near here."

UNION LIGHT GUARD IN REUNION

(By United Press) Washington, Sept. 27.—Veterans of the Union Light Guard, who are here attending the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, are planning a reunion to be held this week. The Light Guard was the bodyguard of President Lincoln for two years during the civil war.

While conversing with Secretary of War Stanton in 1863, the Governor of Ohio offered to obtain a bodyguard for President Lincoln. Secretary Stanton accepted the offer. The governor therefore asked for a picked man from each county in Ohio, but did not say what the service was to be. The mustering officer was Capt. Emer Gil, Fourth United States Cavalry. They left for Washington December 22, 1863, and on reporting to the secretary of war learned for the first time what their duties were to be.

The interest of the general public centers almost wholly in the contest to select a Republican candidate for district attorney to make the race against Edward Swann, the Tammany Hall choice. Charles A. Perkins, the present district attorney, is a candidate for re-nomination and has the support of the regular Republican organization. Opposed to Mr. Perkins is Frank Moss, who attained considerable prominence some fifteen years ago as counsel for the Lexow committee. Mr. Moss has the endorsement of the Progressive party and the so-called American party, the latter organized by friends of ex-Governor William Sulzer. Should Mr. Moss be defeated for the Republican nomination it is expected he will enter the election campaign as a candidate of one of the other parties.

OUR DAILY BIRTHDAY PARTY

Henry Phelps, eminent as capitalist, steel manufacturer and philanthropist, born in Philadelphia, 70 years ago today.

Prof. Kuno Francke, long the head of the German department of Harvard University, born at Kiel, Germany, 60 years ago today.

William Pugsley, former Canadian Minister of Public Works, born in New Brunswick, 65 years ago today.

Walter W. Gifford, former governor of New York, born at Newburgh, 60 years ago today.

John D. Smith, head of one of the great Chicago packing companies, born at Chicago, March 24, 1848, 67 years ago today.

Dr. Paul F. Smith, J. F. Smith, Bishop of Delaware, born at Warren, O., 47 years ago today.

Dr. Donald D. McKay, president of "Thirteenth Century" Theatre, born in Prince Edward Island, 53 years ago today.

NEW YORK PRIMARIES ARE CREATING UNUSUAL INTEREST

Spirited Races on For Important State Offices of Be Settled Tomorrow

New York, Sept. 27.—The campaign that will close with the primaries in Greater New York tomorrow has been marked by spirited contests for several of the places on the tickets of the different parties. Nominations will be made for sheriff and other county officers, numerous members of the judiciary, assemblymen and aldermen in New York county, Kings, Queens, Bronx and Richmond, all of which are embraced in Greater New York.

The interest of the general public centers almost wholly in the contest to select a Republican candidate for district attorney to make the race against Edward Swann, the Tammany Hall choice. Charles A. Perkins, the present district attorney, is a candidate for re-nomination and has the support of the regular Republican organization. Opposed to Mr. Perkins is Frank Moss, who attained considerable prominence some fifteen years ago as counsel for the Lexow committee. Mr. Moss has the endorsement of the Progressive party and the so-called American party, the latter organized by friends of ex-Governor William Sulzer. Should Mr. Moss be defeated for the Republican nomination it is expected he will enter the election campaign as a candidate of one of the other parties.

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Clothcraft

Suits and

Overcoats \$10 to 18

Boy's Suits and Mackinaws

For Every Want

Stetson Hats For Fall

H. J. FLEGAL

TOMMY ATKINS A MUCHLY PAMPERED MAN OF THE HOUR

British Women See To It That He Does Not Long In Vain For Home Letters

British Recruiting Sergeant Applies "Billy" Sunday Tactics to the Working Men.

BY WILBUR S. FORREST. (United Press Staff Correspondent)

London, Sept. 12.—(By Mail.)—A breath straight from Halstead street, Chicago, U. S. A., reached London today via the British trenches in France.

Writing to a London paper, which conducts a "Lonely Soldier's Guild" for the benefit of unparented and unfriended "Tommys," the Halstead street recruit said:

"The other day one of my pals put me wise to the fact that there is a society or something connected with your paper having for its object the befriending of soldiers who have no people or friends who will write to them while at the front."

"If that is right, put me on the list for the love of Mike, as I am the real, genuine, unadulterated article. I have lived the best part of my life in the U. S. A., and had come to consider myself a true-blue son-of-a-gun of a Yankee, until this war started. Well, as you know blood is thicker than water. The only friends I've got are the guys who will be waiting for me with the glad hand if I should happen to get back to Chicago with a few dollars in my pocket."

"So if any of the 'Lonely Soldier' people want to be a part of it, I say to them, come now, make no delay; as the post boys have to go and avoid the mail."

The lonely, Halstead street recruit was not disclosed.

A new type of soldier is being given to appear in London. They are big brown men, wearing sun helmets and short breeches and who walk about with their hands rolled up. They are some of the Royal Botha's men who helped clean

up German Southwest Africa and who are so anxious to get into real action that many have "trekked" at their own expense all the way from South Africa to London to enroll in English regiments.

England's champion army recruiter is Sergeant Nelmeier—a Canadian—who, despite his Teutonic sounding name, has induced, within three months, more than 3,000 Canadians to join the colors.

Nelmeier uses plain North American language on his crowds. Standing, usually, at noon-day on a box in Temple Bar or on the base of Gladstone Memorial in the Strand, he delivers straight hammer blows at all before him who show any resemblance to soldier material.

"You're a bunch of white livered cowards," is one of the Canadian's favorite terms. "You are afraid to fight, if you weren't you wouldn't be here," he shrieks. He believes that gentle appeals don't get results and he is always direct to the point of harshness. He is a veritable "Bill Sunday" for "army converts" and he seldom ends a speech with less than a dozen law clerks or others following him to the nearest recruiting depot.

DRUGGISTS MEET IN CALIFORNIA.

Santa Barbara, Sept. 27.—Important problems confronting the drug trade, particularly those arising from the European war, are to be discussed here this week by the National Wholesale Druggists' Association in annual convention. Prominent representatives of the trade are here from all sections of the country to take part. Charles A. West, of Boston, is the president of the association.

DENVER ENTERTAINS EDITORS.

(By United Press) Denver, Sept. 27.—Editors of the newspapers and farm journals of the Rocky Mountain states and visiting editors from all parts of the country were guests of the International Products Exposition here today. The exposition they were attending at a banquet given at the Hotel Denver.

The new Hotel, Mountain National Hotel and other places of scenic beauty.

Subscribe for The Progress.

NEW STATE PRIMARIES.

Albany, Sept. 27.—General primaries will be held throughout New York tomorrow for the nomination of district and county officers and a number of justices of the Supreme Court to be voted for at the fall election. In addition, candidates for congress will be named in the 22nd, 23rd and 30th districts to fill vacancies caused by the deaths of Representatives J. A. Goulden, Edwin C. Merritt, Jr., and Sereino E. Payne.

PRISCO REPUBLICANS CONFIDENT.

San Francisco, Sept. 27.—The Republicans confidently predict the success of the present county and city administrations in the primaries tomorrow and the election that will follow in November. Mayor Ralph D. Baker and practically all of the other leading members of the present administration are candidates for re-nomination on the Republican ticket.

CHICHESTER'S PILLS

THE LARGEST MANUFACTURING HOUSE IN THE WORLD. CHICHESTER'S PILLS FOR COLIC, BRUISES, RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, GOUT, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, HEMORRHOIDS, PILES, BRUISES, RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, GOUT, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, HEMORRHOIDS, PILES.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

Market Prices in the West and North This Week

Argo flour per barrel	2.10	Wheat per bushel	1.10
Sunlight flour per barrel	2.10	Barley per bushel	.80
Hecker flour per barrel	2.10	Oats per bushel	.70
Laurel flour per barrel	2.10	Rye per bushel	.60
Sugar per barrel	1.10	Flax per bushel	.50
Corn per bushel	.40	Linseed per bushel	.40
Wheat per bushel	1.10	Mustard per bushel	.30
Barley per bushel	.80	Soybean per bushel	.30
Oats per bushel	.70	Peas per bushel	.30
Rye per bushel	.60	Lentils per bushel	.30
Flax per bushel	.50	Beans per bushel	.30
Linseed per bushel	.40	Chickens per dozen	1.00
Mustard per bushel	.30	Ducks per dozen	1.00
Soybean per bushel	.30	Eggs per dozen	.20
Peas per bushel	.30		
Lentils per bushel	.30		
Beans per bushel	.30		

Wichita Falls, Sept. 27.—The case of E. W. Fry, former county judge of Young County, under indictment for forgery, was called for trial in the district court here today. At a previous trial last June there was a hung jury. There are 47 indictments pending against Judge Fry, alleging forgery and passing of forged instruments.

OREGON STATE FAIR OPENS.

Salem, Sept. 27.—A large crowd of visitors was on hand today for the opening of the annual Oregon State Fair. The exhibition this year has attracted an unusually large and elaborate display of live stock, farm and orchard products from all sections of Oregon and Washington as well. The management has provided an elaborate program of entertainment for the week.

WORKMAN'S STORE

Advertise in The Progress.

CLEARFIELD PROGRESS

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ANALYSIS

Number of Clearfield by Carrier and R. F. D. 1264

Within 25 mile (shipping) radius in Clearfield County, 659

Outside 25 mile radius, within County, 202

Free list, exchanges, correspondents, in Clearfield County, 92

Total in the County, 2237

Total, all classes outside County, 228 2465

THE CLEARFIELD PROGRESS is now a member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations, a national institution whose reports govern the sale of millions of dollars of advertising space annually. Upon the completion of the first official audit, a full detailed report will be published.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1915.

BRYAN'S FUTURE.

The house William Jennings Bryan has occupied in Washington is advertised for rent and it is inferred that he will no longer make his home in the capital. It is supposed by some to mean that "the curtain has been rung down on Mr. Bryan's official career." That means so much is not at all likely. Though he may really have given up hope of becoming president of the United States, we may rest assured that Mr. Bryan has no intention of ceasing to be a prominent figure in American politics.

That he will continue to discuss political questions in the lecture platform goes without saying, and he will doubt labor to influence the Democratic national convention of 1916. This will be within his rights, is to be expected, and will cause no protest. But a very large section of the public would like to see him retire completely from view so far as his peace activities are concerned. In this matter he has done his country no good, either before he reigned as secretary of state or since. Everybody wants peace—with honor. Nobody wants war if it can reasonably be avoided. But Mr. Bryan does not want war even with an outrageous and persistent aggressor. He acknowledges that an individual criminal should be punished, but virtually contends that no punitive hand should ever be lifted against an outlaw nation. His misguided course and misleading utterances in this particular have unquestionably made our foreign complications of the past few months much more difficult than they might have been.

NETTING SUBMARINES.

The German government has "consented to change its methods," according to the Providence Journal, "because over 80 per cent. of its submarines have been destroyed and its undersea warfare brought to complete failure within the past two months." As yet it does not appear to be certain that Germany has really decided to keep the promise made by her ambassador at Washington, but in any case the Providence newspaper's explanation of the "change" is highly interesting.

We are assured that sixty-seven German submarines have been destroyed by the British navy since the fifth day of May, and, as the manufacture of these undersea boats proceeds at the rate of "not more than three a month," it is obvious that Germany's capacity for war-making along this line has been vastly reduced. According to the story, the British navy has been industriously engaged in catching the submarines in heavy wire netting just if they were big fishes. "The netting used," says the Journal, "has been made of galvanized material with a 15-foot mesh. It is cut into lengths of 170 feet, with a depth of 27 feet. On top of this netting are lashed great blocks of wood. Oil-burning torpedo-boat destroyers, vessels of great speed, have been used in pairs, running along slowly, with these sections of netting stretched between them. The moment a submarine periscope is sighted the destroyers slow down at a distance of a mile or less, and, as soon as the submarine's course is charted by the continuous movement of her periscope, the destroyers get ahead of her path and cut away the lashings which hold the ends of the netting to the vessels."

This simple, seine-like arrangement ought to work very well—provided the netting is strong enough and the men on the submarine are blind. Presumably in most cases they are blind, for the Providence Journal says that in three times out of four the submarine has run directly into the netting, become entangled, turned turtle, and sunk to the bottom. "At times," it is stated, "the destroyers have run for several miles ahead of these submarines before dropping their nets, in order to make sure of the exact course of the enemy." The great success of the British navy in snaring submarines in this way, the reader is assured, has struck terror to the hearts of even the daring men who serve the kaiser under the waves. The impression is conveyed that Germany is not only losing submarines four or five times as fast as they can be manufactured but is having trouble in getting crews.

The source of the Providence Journal's information is not revealed. It needs to be corroborated by official announcement. Even then there would be many doubters of an achievement so marvelous. A story of catching submarines by the wholesale in nets like so many blundering fishes puts a severe strain upon credulity. Like other fish stories, it needs the support of reliable wit-

"The Finns, traces of whose almost unrecorded way are to be found today from the Balkan peninsula to present Finland, have played no inconsiderable part in the development of Great Russia," says the latest bulletin issued by the National Geographic Society. "In Russia proper, the Finns predominate in the lake region of the north. The Lake District, where forests replace farm and pasture land and where the chief means for livelihood are hunting and fishing. The whole of this country, likely, was once occupied by the Lapps, whom the Finns drove northward. The Finns, in turn, were pressed backward by the Slaves, but they left many thousands of stragglers behind and a strong strain of Finnish blood runs in the veins of Muscovy."

"The Russian Tsar rules over some millions of Finns in Russia proper, a people distinguished for their honesty and staidness, all of them plain of feature, with light hair, often as white as prepared flax, with prominent cheekbones, broad, flat noses, wide nostrils, flat foreheads and pointed chins. This general type has been largely varied by inter-marriage between Slavs and Finns, and the resulting product has proved a most heavy one. 'As firm as our own granite' the Finns say of themselves, and their Russian neighbors bear witness also to their quality of being headstrong in the proverb 'Once light a fire among Finns and it will burn throughout eternity.'"

"The Finn is the most highly prized servant in Russia, because, in sharpest contrast with the Russian peasant, he will not steal. In Finland, or among Finns, the Russians say, it is never necessary to make use of a lock or key. The Russian and the Finn display the same love for getting drunk and for going to church. The peasants of both races are admirably regular in their pursuit of these pleasures. Moreover, the Finn and the Russian are alike superstitious. The head of the newborn child is thrust into the open door of the stove in order that its family's hearth spirit may become acquainted with it. Now and again, this introduction has been fatal to the baby. The Finns also believe that the dead member of the family lingers in the household 40 days before taking its final departure."

"The Finn thoroughly enjoys bathing, and, shares with the Japanese the custom of both sexes bathing together. Finns predominate in the country north of the Duna, or Dvina River, which the Germans are now attacking. Here, they are agriculturists. Farther north, they are Russia's fishermen, trappers and hunters. They catch 40 or more

kind of fish in The Lake District, the best of which they send to the big markets to the south. Their own diet consists almost entirely of fish and coarse bread. They mix stale fish with their flour and make a flat cake, to enjoy which the stranger first needs considerable experience and resolution."

"The peasants hunt squirrels in winter, when their fur is thick and valuable. The pelts are sold at the Nijni Novgorod fair. They also hunt otter, bear, and game birds, the last of which are killed as recklessly for the big city markets as was once the case in this country. Russia's store of game birds still appears inexhaustible, and with her vast northern forests and plains teeming with this life, with her ten thousand lakes rich feeding and breeding grounds for duck and goose, there has been little need of curtailing the activity of the peasant hunters. Many thousands of tons of hare are killed for the city tables. The northern peasants, however, are satisfied with their fish, their coarse bread, their onions and their turnips. One marked difference between the Finnish and the Russian peasant is that the Finn much prefers coffee to tea, while the Russian seldom goes beyond an hour's march of the steaming samovar and the teacup beside it."

WAR NEWS OF ONE YEAR AGO TODAY

The French and British war offices reported slight gains along the western front after severe attacks and counter attacks. Berlin declared there had been practically no change in the position. Petrograd issued a report from Grand Duke Nicholas which confirmed the defeat of the Germans under Gen. von Hindenburg in East Prussia. The Austrians, according to a Russian report, were retreating after a battle, and were being pursued into the Carpathians by the Russians. Another fort at Przemyel fell. A French battleship was sunk by the guns of the Austrian forts at Cattaro, according to Berlin reports.

POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE. Schenectady, Sept. 27.—Many delegates from Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Illinois and other states arrived here today to attend the twenty first annual convention of the Polish National Alliance of America. The organization numbers more than 100,000 members. Plans to aid the war sufferers in Poland will be a leading subject of discussion at the convention.



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33x4	19.90	22.90	2.90
34x4 1/2	27.05	31.10	5.00
35x4 1/2	28.25	32.50	5.10
36x4	21.65	24.90	4.20
36x4 1/2	28.70	33.00	5.20

ADEQUATE ROOMS FOR VETERANS AT THE BIG REUNION

Committees Make Arrangements To House Them Comfortable At The Grand Review

Branch Post Office in Encampment Building Will Furnish New Facilities for the Veterans of '65.

Washington, September 25.—Final arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the grand army veterans at their 49th annual encampment during the week of September 27th have now been completed. To correct any impression which might be gained by the association of ideas, it should be stated that the encampment is not to be a tented affair. The reunion will not be held under canvas as has been the case with these affairs in many cities. Instead, the Washington Citizens committee has provided, for the use of the veterans a building adequately adapted for the purposes of the encampment and having, with the exception of the capitol itself, the largest ground floor space of any structure in the city. This building is the one in which the last census was compiled and stands on First street, adjoining the capitol plaza. The main floor is divided into two mammoth auditoriums in one of which the big reception on Tuesday night and the regular business session of the encampment will be held. The other has been set aside for camp-fires and the dog-eat-dog of the naval veterans. On the floor above there is a row of twenty or more rooms wherein the various story and departments will have their individual headquarters throughout the reunion. Rooms have also been assigned to be used as headquarters by the military and semi-military organizations allied with the grand army, so that all of the proceedings held in connection with the encampment will be under one roof.

A feature of the arrangements never heretofore provided will be a branch post-office established in the encampment building to which will be assigned by the postmaster of Washington a force of clerks who will handle all incoming and outgoing mail for the veterans, and all correspondence intended for the visitors should be addressed to the encampment headquarters. Rest room, restaurant, hospital and other appointments and equipments necessary for the comfort and convenience of the old soldiers have been installed in the building. The interior of the structure has been made to present a most attractive appearance by a force of decorators which the Washington committee has brought from New York to give an artistic touch to the encampment. At this writing, the weather bureau officials, judging the future by the past have given it as their opinion that ideal climatic conditions will prevail in Washington during encampment week, and in view of all the preparations and arrangements which have been made, this is all that is needed to make the forthcoming encampment, the most memorable one in the history of the grand army.

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Used in U. S. government and European war service. Our output is limited, but we make the following low special introductory prices:

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LITTLE TALKS ON HEALTH AND HYGIENE

By Samuel G. Dixon, M. D., LL. D.

Our barnyards have not yet had electric light installed so the domestic animals still go to bed at dark. In these days when every village boasts its electric light plant and the streets of even our smaller municipalities are ablaze with light, night is for all practical purposes as light as day and the primitive instinct to seek shelter and repose with the falling darkness has been lost to civilized mankind.

The modern tendency seems to be to shorten the hours of work and extend the hours of play into those that in the cosmic scheme of things were intended by nature for rest. While there is little truth in the old saying that "an hour's rest before midnight is worth two thereafter," the danger is that extending pleasure and entertainment to late hours of the night breeds an irregularity of habit which is not conducive to good health. Late frolics after a day's work are apt to lead to unusual exhaustion for which the ordinary allotment of sleep will not compensate. Fortunately the majority of us in

this world have a considerable amount of work to do each day. If we keep late hours at night the tendency is to expend our energy on pleasure instead of the real business of life.

Daylight is the best time for physical work or brain work. The early morning hours beat the midnight all game for the student and scholar. The great majority of authors do their work in the morning.

Poor Richard says that "he who riseth late must trot all day." The midhours no matter how brilliantly illuminated are a poor exchange for those of the early morning.

BIG DAIRY SHOW IN IOWA. Waterloo, Sept. 27.—A big cattle show under the auspices of the Iowa State Dairy Association was opened here today and will be continued through the week. A display of dairy products and creamery machinery is also embraced in the exhibition. The cattle show and the convention of the dairymen are expected to attract many visitors to Waterloo during the week.

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Growth, The Reward of Service

Not only has the County National Bank kept pace with the industrial development of Clearfield County, but it has helped materially in that development.

Its part has been to aid legitimate enterprise by making loans as required to the business men of the district.

It has found its reward in the steady growth of its own business, until now it is the largest bank in this section of Pennsylvania, with deposits of over \$2,600,000 and resources of more than \$4,000,000.

It is better equipped than ever before to serve its customers. Your account is invited.

The County National Bank
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The Oldest Bank in Clearfield County

The Successful Business Man



uses the commercial bank extensively. Business could not exist without it. If you're not a client of ours there are many reasons why you should be. Our bank not only affords a

safe place for your money, but pays interest as well. Let us explain our methods to you.

CLEARFIELD TRUST COMPANY

"CLEARFIELD'S PIONEER SAVINGS BANK"

Twenty-Three Years

is a long time for any concern to do business in a city and when the concern happens to be a bank like this, with a multitude of depositors to please, there must be something about it which holds depositors together.

We think it is the Courtesy, Security and Friendly Feeling extended to large and small depositors alike. At any rate you are invited to participate in it.

The Clearfield National Bank,
"The Bank of Service"

Gossip for Tonight's Tea Table

Mr. and Mrs. Julian Crank, of Newburg, Virginia, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. George Barto, at review.

Mrs. Glenn Schnars is visiting her mother Mrs. Kragle in Philipsburg.

Dr. and Mrs. Lewis Rowles and children spent Sunday at Westville.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Snook returned home from a trip to Williamsport.

Miss Orall Williams, of Osceola, is visiting Miss Laura Bailey.

Mrs. O. T. Adamitz, of Coalport, was shopping in town today.

Dr. Wilbur Livingston arrived home yesterday from a visit to Chicago.

Sam Toney left this morning for Altoona, to spend a few days with friends.

Miss Doryl Krise, of Odessa, was shopping in town today.

James Hedding and auto party motored to the Knobs for one of Brown's famous chicken dinners.

Cleve Kephart, of Sanborn, spent Saturday with his sister, Mrs. W. C. Cass, of West Fourth avenue.

Raymond Gess, of Sanborn, spent Saturday with his aunt, Mrs. J. L. Bailey of West Fifth avenue.

Mrs. Jessie Seifridge, of Phoenix, spent Saturday with her brother, Paul Kline, of East End.

Alvin Bailey spent Sunday with his grandparents, Mrs. Laura Gess, at Sanborn.

Mildred McGurvey spent Sunday with her mother in Ladose.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Leonardson left yesterday for an extended trip to Philadelphia and Atlantic City.

Mrs. W. C. Miller and sons party motored to Grampian Saturday and called on Mrs. Boyd Williams and Mrs. Ed. Reed.

Tom Butlinger, spent Sunday in Breckville.

Earl Piper and Don Shook, of Dr. Bais, motored to town Friday.

L. M. McIntosh, of Dulles, has business in town last week.

Miss Margaret Powell left today for Allentown school.

Dr. Loyce Woodruff left Friday evening for Philadelphia, where, he is attending the Jefferson Medical school.

A crowd of young people had a corn roast and "weenie hot" at Mr. Plummer's farm on Saturday evening.

Miss Dorothy Brown, of Osceola, is visiting her parents in town.

Gregory Harwood is home from New York to visit his parents.

Carson Partridge Jr., entertained a number of his little friends at his home on Front street.

The celebration of his eleventh birthday.

Miss Winifred Platten, of Reading, was calling on friends in town Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Z. Norris and J. W. Norris, of Curwensville, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Norris and daughter Anna motored to Snow Shoe yesterday.

Miss Mary Hurlinger, of Philipsburg, spent Sunday with Mrs. Douglas on Second street.

Mrs. John Harder and Mr. and Mrs. Emmet Harder entertained a party of 20 men and ladies at Locust Lodge Saturday evening.

F. K. Prosser and J. W. Wetters, Pearl Davis and Webb Shillingford motored to Keshams yesterday.

Miss Alice Kendrick, Mr. Kendrick and son George and Mr. McCullough, of Pittsburgh, motored here and spent Sunday at the home of George Johnson.

Who lives on the corner of Locust and Third streets, have been having three of his fingers on his right hand cut off while cleaning a threshing machine last Friday. Mr. Guelich was wearing gloves at the time of the accident and one of them caught in a cog, leaving his hand in with it.

CURWENSVILLE

The Curwensville High school opened their football season on Saturday afternoon when they played Houtzdale on the local field. Both teams put up a plucky fight neither side being able to score. The Curwensville boys outplayed their opponents at every stage of the game and once had the ball within a foot of the goal line when time was called for the first half. The prospects for a winning team here are unusually bright as the boys are being coached by Douglas Dunsmore, an alumnus of the high school and a former Mercersburg player. Line up was as follows:

Curwensville	Houtzdale
Dunn	L. E. J. Hutchinson
K. Bloom	L. T. Mullen
Mullon	L. G. G. Reapp
King	C. Archer
Leach	R. G. Nail
Robison	R. T. Hoover
A. Bloom	R. E. McGowan
McLaughlin	Q. B. Rumberger
Webb	L. H. Baumman
Hile	R. H. Miller
Clark (Bailey)	F. B. Jas. Hutchinson

Time of quarters, 10 minutes. Referee, F. Robinson. Umpire, Anderson. Timers, Guiberson and Lantier.

Misses Mildred and Alice Schaffner of the local school society spent Saturday afternoon in Clearfield.

Both of our town bands were out Saturday evening and filled the town with splendid music.

Frank Wagner, of near Grampian, was in town Saturday morning.

T. F. Casoy, the genial proprietor of the Central Hotel is able to be out again after a week's illness.

The Baptist parsonage was treated to a coat of paint last week.

The high school football team will meet Dulles next Saturday on the latter's grounds.

Miss Augusta McCormick, of Portland, Oregon, who is attending school at Pittsburgh, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Crist Gaudlock, on South Side.

E. Tendon, of Clearfield, was in town Saturday.

Miss Alice Fleming, a former teacher of the Curwensville schools, but who is now teaching at Clearfield, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Thompson.

William Russell leaves this week to take up his work at the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

H. D. Swoope and family of Madera spent Sunday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Swoope.

Fred Alexander and family, of Reynoldsville, motored to town yesterday.

The Hyde City bridge, which is being constructed over Montgomery creek by the state highway department, under the supervision of Ralph Voipe will be completed the latter part of this week.

Henry Frank left Saturday evening for Clearfield, O., where he will resume his work with the secret service department of that city.

James Shillabarger, of Philadelphia is visiting friends in town.

Warren Stapleton, of Lewisburg, one of the Curwensville Construction company's foremen is in town to look after the construction of a bridge at Bridgeport.

Fred Kirk, of Philadelphia, spent yesterday at his home on State street.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Graham, of Clearfield spent Sunday with Mrs. Edgar Bloom, on Chapman street.

John Patton, who is employed by the H. & C. Telephone company, at Indiana spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Patton.

FORMER TEXAS JURIST IN TROUBLE

Wichita Falls, Sept. 27.—The case of E. W. Fry, former county judge of Young County, under indictment for forgery, was called for trial in the district court here today. At a previous trial last June there was a hung jury. There are 47 indictments pending against Judge Fry, alleging forgery and passing of forged instruments.

OREGON STATE FAIR OPENS

Salem, Sept. 27.—A large crowd of visitors was on hand today for the opening of the annual Oregon State Fair. The exhibition this year has attracted an unusually large and elaborate display of live stock, farm and orchard products from all sections of Oregon and Washington as well. The management has provided an elaborate program of entertainment for the week.



WILLIAM M. JOHNSTON, NEW NATIONAL TENNIS CHAMPION. The nineteen-year-old wonder from California, who beat that past-master of the game, Blanche McLaughlin, in the matches recently held at Forest Hills, L. I.

FASTING, HE WINS, BET WITH DEATH

(By United Press) Geneva, Ohio, Sept. 27.—Mentally fast, springwater, lunch, water from the spring; dinner, more spring water.

That was the diet Dr. H. G. Huffman, Youngstown, O., crulish, lived on for 47 days and he regained his health when physicians said he would die. His first fast—last year—was a 40-day fast with death as a result. This year amounting to 31 days—was merely to fulfill a policy he intends to carry out as long as he lives. This policy is:

"Eat nothing one month a year and fast like you were up in the clouds the other 11."

"A year ago," Huffman said, "I concluded that I had to die one way or the other."

"The doctor's camp was in on the Grand river bank here."

"Come out here," he said, "I decided to take the long chance—to quit eating. I won the bet. It was not so easy to fast as one might suppose. After the first five days I wasn't hungry in the ordinary sense of the word. When I felt my kind of hunger I'd walk to the spring and make a square meal of a few cups of water. One gradually becomes weak and faint, but not a sickly or dizzy faintness. One doesn't think of food—very much. While fasting I am unable to sleep more than four hours per day. Normally I sleep eight. After ten days of fasting my sleep could be counted in minutes. But after the first 10 days I could not sleep at all."

Dr. Huffman, 46, is a young man of health. Although he has fasted

UNION LIGHT GUARD IN REUNION

(By United Press) Washington, Sept. 27.—Veterans of the Union Light Guard, who are here attending the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, are planning a reunion to be held this week. The Light Guard was the bodyguard of President Lincoln for two years during the civil war.

While conversing with Secretary of War Stanton in 1863, the Governor of Ohio offered to obtain a bodyguard for President Lincoln. Secretary Stanton accepted the offer. The governor therefore asked for a picked man from each county in Ohio, but did not say what the service was to be. The mustering officer was Capt. Emer Gil, Fourth United States Cavalry. They left for Washington December 22, 1863, and on reporting to the secretary of war learned for the first time what their duties were to be.

KANSAS W. C. T. U. Newton, Sept. 27.—A number of delegates are already in the city to attend the annual state convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and many more are expected to arrive tomorrow, when the gathering will have its formal opening. Committees in session today completed the final details of the convention program and the arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the delegates. Governor Harris and former Governor Hoch are expected to attend the convention.

NEW YORK PRIMARIES ARE CREATING UNUSUAL INTEREST

Spirited Races on For Important State Offices of Be Settled Tomorrow

New York, Sept. 27.—The campaign that will close with the primaries in Greater New York tomorrow has been marked by spirited contests for several of the places on the tickets of the different parties. Nominations will be made for sheriff and other county officers, numerous members of the judiciary, assemblymen and aldermen in New York county, Kings, Queens, Bronx and Richmond, all of which are embraced in Greater New York.

The interest of the general public centers almost wholly in the contest to select a Republican candidate for district attorney to make the race against Edward Swann, the Tammany Hall choice. Charles A. Perkins, the present district attorney, is a candidate for re-nomination and has the support of the regular Republican organization. Opposed to Mr. Perkins is Frank Moss, who attained considerable prominence some fifteen years ago as counsel for the Lexow committee. Mr. Moss has the endorsement of the Progressive party and the so-called American party, the latter organized by friends of ex-Governor William Sulzer. Should Mr. Moss be defeated for the Republican nomination it is expected he will enter the election campaign as a candidate of one of the other parties.

OUR DAILY BIRTHDAY PARTY.

Henry Phelps, eminent as capitalist, steel manufacturer and philanthropist, born in Philadelphia, 70 years ago today.

Prof. Kuno Francke, long the head of the German department of Harvard University, born at Kiel, Germany, 60 years ago today.

William Pugsley, former Canadian Minister of Public Works, born in New Brunswick, 65 years ago today.

Marion W. Giffon, former governor of New York, born at Newburgh, 64 years ago today.

John F. Smith, head of one of the great Chicago packing companies, born at Chicago, March 24, 64 years ago today.

Dr. Paul F. Smith, J. F. Johnston, Episcopal Bishop of Delaware, born at Warren, O., 47 years ago today.

Dr. Donald D. McKay, president of "Thirteenth Century" Theatre, born in Prince Edward Island, 53 years ago today.



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For Every Want

Stetson Hats For Fall

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TOMMY ATKINS A MUCHLY PAMPERED MAN OF THE HOUR

British Women See To It That He Does Not Long In Vain For Home Letters

British Recruiting Sergeant Applies "Billy" Sunday Tactics to the Working Men.

BY WILBUR S. FORREST. (United Press Staff Correspondent)

London, Sept. 12.—(By Mail.)—A breath straight from Halstead street, Chicago, U. S. A., reached London today via the British trenches in France.

Writing to a London paper, which conducts a "Lonely Soldier's Guild" for the benefit of unparented and unfriended "Tommys," the Halstead street recruit said:

"The other day one of my pals put me wise to the fact that there is a society or something connected with your paper having for its object the befriending of soldiers who have no people or friends who will write to them while at the front.

"If that is right, put me on the list for the love of Mike, as I am the real, genuine, unadulterated article. I have lived the best part of my life in the U. S. A., and had come to consider myself a true-blue son-of-a-gun of a Yankee, until this war started. Well, as you know blood is thicker than water. The only friends I've got are the guys who will be waiting for me with the glad hand if I should happen to get back to Chicago with a few dollars in my pocket.

"So if any of the 'Lonely Soldier' people want to be a part of it, I say to them, come now, make no delay; as the post boys have to go and avoid the mail.

The lonely, heart-broken Tommy was not disclosed.

A new type of soldier is being given to appear in London.

They are big brown men, wearing sun helmets and steel helmets and who walk about with their heads rolled up. They are some of the Royal Botha's men who helped clean

up German Southwest Africa and who are so anxious to get into real action that many have "trekked" at their own expense all the way from South Africa to London to enroll in English regiments.

England's champion army recruiter is Sergeant Nelmeier—a Canadian—who, despite his Teutonic sounding name, has induced, within three months, more than 3,000 Canadians to join the colors.

Nelmeier uses plain North American language on his crowds. Standing, usually, at noon-day on a box in Temple Bar or on the base of Gladstone Memorial in the Strand, he delivers straight hammer blows at all before him who show any resemblance to soldier material.

"You're a bunch of white livered cowards," is one of the Canadian's favorite terms. "You are afraid to fight, if you weren't I wouldn't be here," he shrieks. He believes that gentle appeals don't get results and he is always direct to the point of harshness. He is a veritable "Bill Sunday" for "army converts" and he seldom ends a speech with less than a dozen law clerks or others following him to the nearest recruiting depot.

DRUGGISTS MEET IN CALIFORNIA

Santa Barbara, Sept. 27.—Important problems confronting the drug trade, particularly those arising from the European war, are to be discussed here this week by the National Wholesale Druggists' Association in annual convention. Prominent representatives of the trade are here from all sections of the country to take part. Charles A. West, of Boston, is the president of the association.

DENVER ENTERTAINS EDITORS

(By United Press)

Denver, Sept. 27.—Editors of the newspapers and farm journals of the Rocky Mountain states and visiting editors from all parts of the country were guests of the International Products Exposition here today. After they have been shown the exhibits of the exposition they will be entertained at a banquet given at the Hotel Denver. The new Hotel, Mountain National Hotel and other places of scenic beauty.

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FOR BRONCHITIS
AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT
AND LUNGS
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

WORKMAN'S STORE